FIVE CENTS

The Suffragist

WEEKLY ORGAN OF THE
CONGRESSIONAL UNION FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE

MAY 6, 1916

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The Suffrage Special Leaving San Francisco

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OBJECT: To secure an amendment to the United States Constitution enfranchising women.

MEMBERSHIP: Open to all women who, regarding woman suffrage as the foremost political issue of the day, will support it irrespective of the interests of any national political party.

ENTRANCE FEE: Twenty-five Cents. There are no dues.

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VOL. IV

The Suffragist

No. 17

Weekly Organ of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage
Lafayette Square, Washington, D. C.

MAY 6, 1916

General Notes of the Week

Trades and Labor Council Endorses Suffrage Amendment

THE Central Trades and Labor Council of Richmond, Va., at a meeting last week, went on record as favoring passage of the Susan B. Anthony amendment to the federal constitution, providing for the franchise for women.

The matter was brought to the attention of the council by a committee representing the Congressional Union for woman's suffrage.

La Follette Presents Bill For War Referendum

A NATIONAL referendum for peace or war, when diplomatic relations with another country are broken, was proposed in the Senate last week in a resolution introduced by Senator La Follette. Postmasters and directors of the census would conduct the referendum.

Senator La Follette is a suffragist and doubtless means to include the women of America as well as the men in the referendum. While we do not know the provisions of the bill and do not care to comment on it in any way, we venture the assertion that it would be a much better way of ascertaining the wishes of the people of the country than a bill passed by a majority of Congressmen and Senators in whose election women had no voice.

Illinois Town Elects Entire Women's Slate

AT THE village election in London Mills, Ill., a complete women's ticket was elected, consisting of village clerk, three village trustees for two years, one village trustee for one year, and a village treasurer.

Women's Property

THE National Conservation Congress, in convention in Washington, is facing discussion of the Shields water power bill.

The Pinchot element of the congress will oppose the bill on the ground that "no water power now owned or controlled by the public should be sold, granted or given away in perpetuity, or in any other manner removed from the public ownership."

Labor papers all over the country claim that the bill passed at a time when the minds of the people were so occupied by the question of "preparedness" that they did not know that public property rights were being invaded.

This is women's property as well as men's which is being taken away, and even if they had been alive to the real situation, the great majority of them have no political power with which to protect themselves.

The Administration Program To Be Pushed

A WASHINGTON dispatch to the Birmingham *Age Herald* of April 24 says that House Democratic leaders have announced that they intend to use special rules to put through their legislative program immediately.

They assert by their action that they have the power to hurry the desired legislation and intend to exercise it.

When they use this power to further the administration projects, and at the same time refuse to take action on the federal suffrage amendment they show very plainly the administration's opposition to national woman suffrage.

Women Learn National Service

IN THE presence of the President of the United States, Mrs. Wilson, members of the Cabinet, distinguished officers of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps, and a gathering of dignitaries, the National Service School at Chevy Chase, Md., had its formal opening May 1. Two hundred young women are now occupants of the tented city ready for a thorough drilling in the part women will be called upon to play in time of war, and three hundred more are enrolled as day pupils.

Another Door Opened to Women

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY has at last decided to admit women as students in its medical college. Since 1889 women have been trying to get the doors of the College of Physicians and Surgeons opened to medical students of their own sex, and now, as soon as proper facilities can be provided, this will be done.

The "challenge" of the younger generation knocking at the door has finally conquered, as it always must and will.

Memorial to Nuns

AS soon as Congress has voted a site, a $50,000 memorial to the nuns who served as nurses on the battlefields of the civil war will be erected in the Arlington Cemetery, near Washington. Already Representative Ambrose Kennedy has drawn up a bill setting aside such a site, and it is likely to be passed at the present session of Congress. The woman's auxiliary of the Ancient Order of Hibernians has agreed to raise the necessary money within the auxiliary. Mrs. Ellen Ryan Jolly, the president, is in charge of raising the fund, and expects to have the necessary amount in two years.

Man and Woman Suffrage

SYLVIA PANKHURST, who gave up her active work for suffrage at the beginning of the European war, has organized what is called "The Workers' Suffrage Federation," the object of the organization being "to secure human suffrage, namely, a vote for every woman and man of full age, and to win social and economic freedom for the people."

She believes that the "best and most practical way" to work for woman suffrage is "to demand human suffrage, namely, a vote for every woman and man of full age" in the British empire.

English Woman Refuses To Pay Compulsory Insurance

THE English *Vote* of April 21 gives the following:

"Miss Sherry was tried at Birmingham on April 10 for failing to possess an insurance card. Miss Sherry has always refused to pay compulsory insurance until women are enfranchised, but when war was declared she notified that she would pay during the war. She still refused, however, to sign the form of application for a card from the post-office because it stated "I agree to compulsory insurance." Miss Sherry was sentenced to thirteen days, or to pay 20s. and costs. She refused to pay, and is now in gaol. It should be noted that while Miss Sherry refused altogether to pay insurance she was allowed to go free, but believing it right to compromise in war-time, she was subjected to bullying, and finally prosecution, by the authorities."

Women as Army Officers

THE *Common Cause,* London, March 3, quotes Mr. A. M. de Beck, who, in the *Canadian News* says that "the particular genius of women" should be used in every way possible; as an example he gives the wastage that might have been avoided in the provision department of the Army by appointing women to superintend the food distribution and checking in camp. "Many women," he says, "have a perfect gift of economy, organization, and common sense, and if we are to defeat Germany we shall require to exercise these three qualities to the very uttermost.

"That is why I would be glad to see women employed at some of our great government departments, and in high posts, too. They have a hundred times the common sense and *savoir faire* that is possessed by those old fossils of clerks, some of whom actually took up their posts forty or fifty years ago. If the work has effected no other good thing it has certainly not only helped women to find their souls and themselves, but it has enabled us men to realize of what great things women are capable. The womanhood of Britain and the Empire, the womanhood of each one of our Allies, has come magnificently through the ordeal, and it is destined to do far greater things yet before it is all over. We shall have to strain every nerve to keep our end up, and we require the aid of women just as much as they require ours. Come what may, the women will not fail us!"

Suffrage Envoys Wel

California Pledges Aid

THE twenty-three envoys of the Congressional Union, who have crossed the continent to urge the free women of the west to put their political power behind the Susan B. Anthony amendment in the present Congress, arrived in Los Angeles Saturday morning, April 22. A most enthusiastic reception awaited them. A program of entertainment had been arranged.

They were met at the station by an army of photographers and a reception committee of prominent women and were at once escorted in automobiles to the headquarters of the Congressional Union in the Alexandria Hotel.

At the hotel they were received by Mrs. John Hyde Braley, whose husband is known as the "father of suffrage in California," Miss Lloy Galpin, a member of the Waterways Commission of California; Miss Jessie Anthony, who is a cousin of Susan B. Anthony; Mrs. R. J. Waters, a member of the Board of Education of Los Angeles; Mrs. Florence Collins Porter, the first California woman delegate to a Republican National Convention; Mrs. Clara Shortridge Foltz, a prominent editor and president of the Million Club of Los Angeles; Mrs. C. E. Sebastian, wife of the Mayor of Los Angeles; Mrs. C. H. Ritchie, president of the first District Teachers' Association; Mrs. C. B. Strohm, wife of the Traffic Manager of the Santa Fe; Mrs. Elizabeth Hull, a member of the Executive Board of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, and many other women prominent in civic and club work of the city.

After the reception a meeting was held at the beautiful home of Miss Frances Wills on the Buena Vista Drive for Mrs. Blatch and pioneer suffragists of California who had known Elizabeth Cady Stanton and wished to meet her daughter.

DURING the afternoon some of the guests were taken for an automobile ride in and about the beautiful California city, and through the magnificent estate of Henry P. Huntington by Mrs. Isaac Milbank, the drive terminating at the home of Mrs. Milbank where tea was served and Mrs. Blatch told briefly the mission of the eastern women who have gone to the free states of the west seeking support for the national suffrage amendment to the guests Mrs. Milbank had invited to meet the envoys. In honor of the envoys, the rooms of the Milbank home were beautiful with iris, gypsophila and laburnum, the purple, white and gold colors of the Union.

Mrs. Shelley Tolhurst, a prominent member of the Friday Morning Club, presided at the dinner given for the envoys in the evening at the Alexandria Hotel, the other speakers being Mr. Willis Booth, a prominent politician and candidate for the United States Senate, Mrs. Andrew Stewart Logingier, a former president of the City Club, and Mr. John Hyde Braley.

Mrs. Morey, Mrs. Blatch and Mrs. Rogers spoke asking for cooperation in bringing pressure to bear upon Congress at this session to submit the equal suffrage amendment to the states and urging the women of California to attend the Woman's Party Convention in Chicago in June.

Mr. Francis Heney, who was present with his wife, had in the afternoon argued against the policy of the Union, though expressing sympathy with its work,—as with all work for suffrage,—but said after the speeches, that he was wholly won over. "Even if an individual Democrat here and there in the suffrage states does suffer a little," he said, "this cause is too big for such personal considerations."

On Sunday the party of the envoys divided, one group going to San Diego as the guests of the Board of Governors of the Exposition, and the other attending a mass meeting at the Polytechnic School.

The San Diego party, which was under the leadership of Mrs. Hilles, held a large open-air meeting on the grounds of the Exposition. The big amendment banner was stretched out upon the California Building where it served as a background for the speakers, the beautiful sunshine of a perfect Easter Sunday in California blazing down upon it. The meeting was presided over by Miss Alice Lee, President of the Woman's Board of the Exposition. Mrs. Morey and Mrs. Hilles spoke. Several hundred people gathered to listen and were most enthusiastic in their endorsement of the Woman's Party.

Mrs. Walter Damrosch, daughter of the late James G. Blaine, and a member of the Congressional Union, made a generous contribution toward the expenses of organizing the Woman's Party, and with her husband, who is the conductor of the New York Symphony Orchestra, expressed approval of the Union's policy and a willingness to help it.

The resolution, as at every point along the route of the Suffrage Special, was unanimously adopted.

Later the guests were entertained at tea in the Woman's Building at the exposition and were the guests of the Woman's Board at the New York Symphony concert in the late afternoon.

The warmest spirit of sympathy and cooperation was manifested by the women of San Diego.

"We will do all we can," the eastern visitors were assured. "Let us know just when and how we can use our strength to help you."

Photograph by International Film Service, San Francisco.

Miss Gail Laughlin Greeting Mrs. Rogers and Miss Burns

THE mass meeing in Los Angeles Sunday afternoon was in the hall of the Polytechnic High School, which was filled to its capacity with interested men and women. It was presided over by Dr. Whitcomb Brougher; Miss Todd, Mrs. Blatch, Mrs. Rogers and Miss Burns addressed the meeting rousing the audience to a high pitch of enthusiasm. The audience gathered around the envoys signing the Union membership blanks and saying most earnestly that they would attend the convention of the Woman's Party. Mr. Braley spoke at the end of the meeting, heartily endorsing the work of the Union.

The Suffrage Special started on its way to the next stop in California, Santa Barbara, early the next morning, having, in forty-six hours, carried the call to organize a new political party to thousands of Los Angeles voting women, many of whom can be counted upon as strong supporters of the slogan, "Put party affiliations aside; work for national suffrage first."

AT Santa Barbara, Monday morning, April 24, about one hundred and fifty people had gathered at the station for the fifteen-minute stop. In the crowd were Mrs. Southwick, head of the Recreation Center of Santa Barbara; Colonel C. H. Graves, former Minister to Sweden; Mr. P. F. Clark, of New York; and Mrs. Seccum, of Indiana.

Both Mrs. Howland Russell, daughter of Eugene Thayer, of Boston, and Mrs. Stewart Edward White, wife of the novelist, joined the Union, while Mrs. Blatch made an eloquent appeal in behalf of the national suffrage amendment.

At the conclusion of her brief address Mrs. Blatch was presented with a huge bunch of white roses by an old friend and admirer of her mother, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, pioneer suffragist, and boutonnieres of purple, white and gold were distributed to every member of the party by another friend of Mrs. Stanton. The envoys were heartily cheered by the crowd when after fifteen minutes the train pulled out for San Francisco.

THE train arrived at San Francisco late Monday night and the car was parked during the stay of the envoys.

They were tendered a reception at the Southern Pacific Station at 9 a. m. by a committee of prominent men and women including Mr. and Mrs. Fremont Older, Miss Gail Laughlin, Dr. Mary Sperry, Miss Ruth White and Miss Bessie Beatty. At 10 o'clock the envoys were taken as the guests of the Chamber of the Commerce of the city for a drive. The drive was around the beautiful Presidio, the site of the fair grounds, and up to the Cliff House. It took in the mayor's office, where the envoys were presented by Mrs. Older. Mayor Rolfe made them a cordial speech of welcome, Mrs. Morey, Mrs. Blatch and Mrs. Rogers spoke, telling him the object of the trip of the Suffrage Special and the plans for the Woman's Party.

At noon the party divided, Mrs. Hilles, Mrs.

comed to California

to Women of East

Blatch, Mrs. Scott, Mrs. Mead, Mrs. Newell, Mrs. Goode, Mrs. Read, Miss Riegel, Miss Todd and Miss Constable going to Pleasanton to lunch with Mrs. Phoebe Hearst, while the rest of the envoys were entertained at a luncheon at the Ramona Hotel which was attended by three hundred San Francisco women.

Miss Gail Laughlin presided at the luncheon, and Miss Frances Jolliffe, as toastmistress, introduced the envoys' speakers who were Miss Goode, Mrs. Colvin, Mrs. Whittemore, Miss Hurlburt and Miss Burns.

SINCE the mayor was unable to attend the luncheon he sent his private secretary, Mr. Rainey, to represent him.

The speeches were all forceful and clear and the luncheon guests showed their interest and understanding of the work of the Union.

In the afternoon a reception was given at the St. Francis Hotel under the auspices of the San Francisco Center of the California Civic League.

A large mass meeting was held in the evening in the Civic Auditorium. Miss Laughlin presided and Mayor Rolfe's secretary spoke.

There were from six to seven hundred people present. The speakers were Mrs. Rogers, Mrs. Hilles, Mrs. Blatch, Miss Todd, and Mrs. Sarah Bard Field.

At the close of the meeting when Mrs. Field asked if the people present who would put suffrage before party affiliations would say, "I will," the audience arose as one man and answered solemnly, "I will."

Among the audience were Rabbi Stephen S. Wise; Hon. Alma V. Lafferty, member of the Colorado Legislature; and Mrs. Aldrich, of Sawtelle, California, the first woman mayor in California.

Photograph by International Film Service, San Francisco.

Mayor Rolfe and Mrs. Blatch

Scores of people joined the Union, among whom was Winifred Black, a journalist of national repute.

At the request of the California Club of San Francisco, Mrs. Rogers spoke before them, giving the history of the equal suffrage bill in Congress and an outline of the plans of the Union to force action on it immediately.

The Berkeley Club of California asked for a speaker but owing to the shortness of their stay the envoys were unable to comply with the request.

THE "Special" left San Francisco for Nevada at 10.20 a. m., on April 26, arriving at Reno that night. After two days in that state it returned to California, arriving at Sacramento early Friday morning.

The President of the Chamber of Commerce of the city, with a committee of prominent men and women, met the envoys and they were given an informal reception at the Sacramento Hotel, which was attended by over two hundred women.

Immediately after the reception a luncheon was served, at which the Chamber of Commerce were the hosts. The tables were beautifully decorated in purple, white and yellow iris. About three hundred of Sacramento's most prominent women attended and heard the envoys' plea for aid, and the purpose of the formation of the Woman's Party. They were much interested and numbers joined the Union immediately.

The Sacramento Annual Fruit Show was in progress and the envoys were presented with an immense box of raisins and two boxes of Sacramento Valley cherries.

The committee who met the "Suffrage Special" and directed their entertainment was composed of Sacramento's most prominent women in civic and social circles.

The California Press

The "Suffrage Special" and its Mission

(*Editorial in the Los Angeles Express, April* 24.)

"LEARN to think nationally." That is the gist of the plea brought by "the suffrage special," which carried women representatives of the thirty-six unenfranchised states of the Union, who are visiting their more fortunate enfranchised sisters to enlist their help.

"Come over and help us," say they, "you who have obtained your goal, you fortunate ones, whose men have been converted to 'reason.'"

There has been an endeavor to accuse the National Congressional Union of fomenting a sex war, of establishing a woman's party as opposed to masculinity, but no such argument was voiced by the twenty-five earnest women who visited this city on Saturday and Sunday—able missionaries of a logical cause.

"Now that it has been conclusively proved that women voters are no menace, that nothing but good has accrued from conceding them the vote in so many states, it is time the fight was ended," said Mrs. Cyrus Meade of Ohio. "The question should be settled once and for all and relegated to an established part of the Constitution, and the Susan B. Anthony amendment will achieve this in the most expeditious way."

They emphatically repudiate the sex war idea; it is not war but cooperation they ask, cooperation of all the women with that large contingent of men in every state who believe that the women's claim is just, logical, reasonable. . . .

That national woman suffrage is bound to come is obvious to all. The National Congressional Union is therefore justified in urging a quick decision, that the age-old controversy may be settled once and for all. They feel that President Wilson is merely playing politics with the subject in the face of his own convictions when he declares it is a question for the individual states. Since individual states have already whole-heartedly conceded that enfranchised women are, at the worst, no menace, there is no longer any sense in begging the question. If a sufficient number of women want the vote they are entitled to it. With the solid cooperation of the suffrage states and concentration on the national ideal they have reasonable hope of success—hence the "suffrage special" and its missionaries to urge the adoption of the Susan B. Anthony amendment which comes before Congress next month.

The National Congressional Union does not advocate militant methods, judging from the speeches of its delegates at the mass meeting yesterday; its line of campaign is strictly constitutional and pacific. There were no threats, no diatribes, but a straight argumentative plea that the already enfranchised women would learn to think nationally and not rest content in their own personal advantages.

Suffragists to Deliver Message

WHILE Sacramento women may not be ready to join the national woman's suffragist movement, representatives of which will visit the city to-day, they are very desirous of listening to the distinguished visitors and are determined to send those women away with pleasant memories of the "Heart of California."—*Sacramento Union, April* 28.

(*Continued on page* 8.)

The Susan B. Anthony Amendment

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE.—SEC. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

THE AMENDMENT IN THE SIXTY-FOURTH CONGRESS

Introduced

In the Senate, on December 7, by Senators Sutherland, Thomas. and Thompson.
In the House, on December 6, by Representatives Mondell, Raker, Keating and Hayden.

Referred

In the Senate, to the Committee on Woman Suffrage.
In the House, to the Judiciary Committee.

Reported

In the Senate, January 8, the Sutherland Amendment, known as Senate Joint Resolution No. 1; by a favorable vote.

Present Status

In the Senate, on the calendar, awaiting action.
In the House, before the Judiciary Committee.

HISTORY OF THE AMENDMENT

Drafted

In its present form, by Susan B. Anthony in 1875.

First Introduced,

January 10, 1878, by Hon. A. A. Sargent, in the Senate.

Reported from Committee,

In the Senate,

1878, Adverse majority.
1879, Favorable minority.
1882, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1884, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1886, Favorable majority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1892, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1896, Adverse majority.
1913, Favorable majority.
1914, Favorable majority.
1916, Favorable majority.

In the House,

1883, Favorable majority.
1884, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1886, Favorable minority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1894, Adverse majority.
1914, Without recommendation.

Voted Upon

In the Senate,

January 25, 1887. Yeas 16, nays 34. Absent 26 (of whom 4 were announced as for, and 2 against).
March 19, 1914. Yeas 35, nays 34, failing by 11 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

In the House,

January 12, 1915. Yeas 174, nays 204, failing by 78 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

The Suffragist

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1739 and 1916

THE following is an extract from a letter written from London by Lady Mary Wirtley Montague to the Countess of Pomfert.

"At the last warm debate in the House of Lords, it was unanimously resolved there should be no crowd of unnecessary auditors; consequently the fair sex were excluded, and the gallery destined to the sole use of the House of Commons. Notwithstanding which determination, a tribe of dames resolved to show on this occasion that neither men nor laws could resist them. These heroines were Lady Huntingdon, the Duchess of Queensberry, the Duchess of Ancaster, Lady Westmoreland, Lady Cobham, Lady Charlotte Edwin, Lady Archibald Hamilton and her daughter, Mrs. Scott, and Mrs. Pendarves, and Lady Frances Saunderson. I am thus particular in their names, since I look upon them to be the boldest assertors, and most resigned sufferers for liberty, I ever read of. They presented themselves at the door at nine o'clock in the morning, where Sir William Saunderson respectfully informed them the Chancellor had made an order against their admittance. The Duchess of Queensberry, as head of the squadron, pished at the ill-breeding of a mere lawyer, and desired him to let them upstairs privately. After some modest refusals, he swore by G— he would not let them in. Her grace, with a noble warmth, answered, by G— they would come in in spite of the Chancellor and the whole House. This being reported, the Peers resolved to starve them out; an order was made that the doors should not be opened 'till they had raised their siege. These Amazons now showed themselves qualified for the duty even of foot soldiers; they stood there till five in the afternoon, every now and then playing volleys of thumps, kicks, and raps against the door, with so much violence that the speakers in the House were scarce heard. When the Lords were not to be conquered by this the two duchesses (very well apprised of the use of stratagems in war) commanded a dead silence of half an hour; and the Chancellor, who thought this a certain proof of their absence (the Commons also being very impatient to enter), gave order for the opening of the door; upon which they all rushed in, pushed aside their competitors, and placed themselves in the front rows of the gallery. They stayed there 'till after eleven, when the House rose; and during the debate gave applause, and showed marks of dislike, not only by smiles and winks (which have always been allowed in these cases), but by noisy laughs and apparent contempts; which is supposed the true reason why poor Lord Hervey spoke miserably. I beg your pardon, dear madam, for this long relation; but 'tis impossible to be short on so copious a subject; and you must own this action very well worthy of record, and I think not to be paralleled in history, ancient or modern. I look so little in my own eyes (who was at that time ingloriously sitting over a tea-table), I hardly dare subscribe myself even,

Yours."

In 1916, one hundred and seventy-seven years later, the attitude of man-controlled Congress is not greatly changed. The House of Representatives is supposed to be the most democratic legislative body in existence, yet the door of legislation which is the Judiciary Committee is to-day closed in the face of women. For months past women quite as notable as were the duchesses of 1739 have been knocking at this closed door. Anne Martin and Maude Younger, with able assistants, have been demanding that the Judiciary Committee permit the House of Representatives to pass upon a resolution which affects the social and economic welfare of all women. The attitude of the Judiciary Committee in blocking this remedial legislation is not greatly unlike the quaintly old world attitude of the House of Lords in 1739. The spirit of democracy, however, is persistent, and we may confidently expect that in the near future the House of Representatives will say to "Chancellor" Webb and "Chancellor" Carlin, "Open wide and ungrudgingly that door that the ladies may enter in."

National and State Problems

MEMBERS of Congress sometimes say that the problem of woman suffrage is not a "national" problem. "Yet the federal government, by its own actions," a correspondent writes, "complicates the struggle of women in the separate states for political liberty."

Members of Congress from New York City have expressed themselves in favor of the continuance of night school instruction for foreign residents of New York. The Congressmen have communicated their opinions to the mayor, controller, president of the board of education, and other city officials.

There have been 30,000 foreigners attending night school in New York City, and the number of foreigners in the city who are unable to speak the English language is approximately 500,000, according to the latest statistics.

The Bureau of Naturalization has sent to Superintendent Jenkins of the night schools of New York the names of 48,007 foreigners who are candidates for citizenship and whose chances of naturalization are greatly increased by an opportunity to attend night school.

These thousands of foreigners, for whose education public funds are being spent in order that they may become voters, will forthwith have the right to say whether the women of America, who must pay, in part, for this instruction, shall be granted the same privilege.

Every large group of foreigners added to the voting citizenship of a state greatly increases the hardships and the expense of state campaigns for woman suffrage.

Congressmen who make state work difficult by favoring the addition of thousands of foreigners to the voting lists will, it is expected, assist the simpler method of solving the suffrage problem by voting to refer the federal suffrage amendment to the state legislatures.

The Suffrage Special in Arizona

ALL through the southwest the call of eastern women to the enfranchised women of the west to form a Woman's Party pledged to national woman suffrage, and that alone, until all women are enfranchised, is meeting with enthusiastic response.

Not women alone, but men, gather at every station along the route of the Suffrage Special, listen intently, and contribute generously, often with cheers, to the war chest of the Congressional Union before the train pulls out.

The interest and enthusiasm of the women has exceeded the brightest hopes of the eastern envoys.

On the way through Arizona, after addressing large crowds at the stations of Williams, Grand Canyon, Ash Fork, and Prescott, the Special arrived according to schedule at Maricopa early in the morning of April 20, where the envoys found another group of women waiting, their only cry being: "Oh, if you could only stop longer, so that we might drum up *all* the women out of the sage brush!"

Mrs. H. D. Smith, president of the Woman's Club of Maricopa, was among the women who received the envoys. She said she had come four miles that morning to see the eastern women and hear what they had to say.

Mrs. John Rogers and Mrs. Hilles spoke from the platform and Mrs. Morey distributed literature and membership blanks among them.

ON the trip from Maricopa to Tucson, the management of the Southern Pacific Railway had the breakfast tables in the dining car decorated with purple and white sweet peas and yellow laburnums, the colors of the Congressional Union, in honor of the envoys. The party was welcomed to Tucson by a reception committee of prominent citizens, and members of the Congressional Union. In the crowd gathered at the station was Eugene Debs, who had arrived the day before, and who came to greet the eastern envoys. The morning was occupied by a drive out to the beautiful old mission of San Xavier, carrying a modern message into a most historic and dramatic setting, for the old mission, now a school for Papago Indian children, was founded in 1692 and was, a few years later, the scene of an Indian massacre.

On their arrival at Phoenix early the next day the eastern women were welcomed by Secretary of State Osborne in the absence of Governor Hunt. They were then taken, as the guests of the Phoenix Chamber of Commerce, for a motor ride through the lovely Salt River Valley. After the beautiful ride around the Canyon the envoys were the guests of several hundred people at a reception held in the afternoon at the Santa Rita Hotel.

Mrs. Blatch spoke at the reception and her clear, logical explanation of the formation of the Woman's Party and its aims was listened to most attentively by her audience. Following the reception there was a banquet at which there were speeches by a number of the envoys.

AN amusing situation which shows the interest and curiosity with which the Suffrage Special is regarded in the west developed at Tucson. Tucson is the first station after Denver to which mail for the envoys has been sent, and there was a huge pile of boxes, packages and letters accumulated there waiting to be delivered when the car should arrive. When the contents of a letter from Miss Alice Paul, national chairman of the Congressional Union, asking that a delivery be made to the car one hour before its departure for Phoenix became known, there was a chorus from every clerk in the office, "Let *me* do it." A dispatch from the Tucson *Citizen* of April 19 says, "There were more volunteers for the onerous task of carrying mail to the Suffrage Special within five minutes than there have been for recruiting the militia companies to war strength in three weeks."

The matter was finally decided by Postmaster Ronstadt, who announced, "I think it is a matter to which I should give my personal attention." Needless to say, the envoys' mail was delivered in good shape and at the proper time.

A luncheon was held for them at the Hotel Adams at one o'clock in the afternoon, when a number of Phoenix suffrage leaders met the eastern women and listened to their plans for securing national suffrage for women.

The luncheon was attended by over one hundred guests and was under the auspices of the local branch of the Congressional Union. Dr. Marian Walker Williams, Arizona member of the National Advisory Council of the Union, presided at the luncheon, and Mrs. Fred Stafford was toastmistress.

Among the prominent guests at the luncheon were Marion Craig Wentworth, author of the much discussed tabloid play, "War Brides," Mrs. Byron Cummings, Mrs. R. B. von KleinSmid, Mrs. Walter Wakefield, Mrs. S. M. Franklin, Mrs. H. W. Fenner, Mrs. H. A. Sphoer, Mrs. J. I. Butler, Mrs. Charles F. Solomon, Mrs. Albert Steinfeld, Mrs. H. A. Schell, Mrs. John F. Myers, Mrs. W. D. Myers, Mrs. J. D. Mathews, Mrs. Allan B. Jaynes, Mrs. H. V. Failor, Mrs. A J. Goldschmidt, Mrs. S. M. Franklin, Mrs. E. S. Forderer, Mrs. A. E. Douglass, Mrs. None Bernard, Mrs. Kirk Hart, Mrs. H. H. Foster, Mrs. E. G. Sporleder, Mrs. H. J. Warren, Mrs. S. M. Fegly, Mrs. E. K. Smith, Mrs. Fred Roberts, Miss Lillian Mathews.

The speakers were Mrs. Nelson Whittemore, Miss Julia Hurlbut, Mrs. A. R. Calvin, Mrs. Percy Read, Miss Helen Todd, Miss Edith Goode, Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch, and Miss Katherine Morey.

THE guests pledged themselves to give their unqualified support to the Woman's Party.

Speaking for the entire electorate of Arizona, they passed the following resolution:

"Resolved, that we, the men and women voters of Arizona, assembled, this 21st day of April, 1916, hereby protest against the action of the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives in unfairly blocking the federal amendment enfranchising women and that we deplore the interstate discrimination against women, now existing.

"Be it further resolved, That we demand an immediate and favorable report on the Susan B. Anthony amendment and that we pledge ourselves to stand back of the women of the east in their efforts to obtain federal recognition.

"And be it finally resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the President of the United States, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, Senator Kern, majority leader of the Senate; Claude Kitchin, majority leader of the House, and all the members of the Judiciary Committee and the Arizona congressional delegation, with the request that it be read into the *Congressional Record*."

The Press of the Country

Woman's Party Forming

THE question, "Are the women going to be able to form a party of their own?" is one that is sharply raised, say those who are informed as to the situation, by the fact that an invasion of the west has been begun by envoys from the eastern states consisting of a large number of suffrage leaders. They have set out to go through the enfranchised territory to complete the formation of a new party which they call the Woman Voters' Party.

The project was launched by the Congressional Union, which has announced that the object of the trip of the leaders, more than thirty in number, is to consolidate the suffragists in the twelve states where women vote, or, as the suffragists say, "the twelve free states," into a group that will fight for the early enfranchisement of women through the immediate passage of the federal amendment and refuse support to any party opposing nation-wide suffrage.

In the present situation, this means that the proposed new party will fight the Democratic party because leaders of that party in Congress have refused to support the proposed amendment. Moreover, President Wilson has in effect opposed the amendment. He has taken the position that woman suffrage is a state issue and this is flatly at variance with the position of the advocates of a national amendment.

The women on the special train which is touring the west will make a direct appeal to women voters in a series of mass meetings. . . .

If the spirit of the women who have stirred up the present movement and who are in the list of envoys who have gone west by special train to set the prairies and mountain tops afire is an index, there will be a series of lively meetings. The leaders put the blame for the failure to report the suffrage amendment to the House at the door of the administration. They say the majority of the Judiciary Committee individually are in favor of reporting the suffrage amendment to the House. . . .

There is a militant body in the Congressional Union that is convinced the women will not really drive the suffrage amendment through until whatever party may be in power knows the women voters must be reckoned with.—*Fargo, N. D., Forum, April* 20.

Campaigning Ability

FROM the time of the arrival of the train in the morning, when the visiting women were whisked away in automobiles to see many of the things that are worth seeing in the environs of the Old Pueblo, until the last jaded, but cheerful crusader slipped quietly into the special Pullman to snatch a few hours slumber before the next series of suffrage speeches should begin, the visitors were busy in their efforts for the cause, demonstrating campaigning ability that would make a Kentucky politician acknowledge himself a merest amateur.—*Tucson, Ariz., Citizen, April* 21.

Congress Keeps Eye on Woman Suffrage Special

MEMBERS of Congress are keeping one eye on the Suffrage Special, now running through the west with the object of forming a woman's independent political party.

The project was launched by the Congressional Union with the object of a federal equal suffrage provision, and refuse support to any party opposing nation-wide suffrage for women.

In the present situation this means the women will fight the Democratic party, because the leaders of that party in Congress have refused to support the proposed amendment. Moreover, President Wilson has taken the position that woman suffrage is a state issue, and this is flatly at variance with the position of the advocates of a national amendment. —*Minneapolis Tribune, April* 28.

(*Continued on page* 9.)

The Salt Lake City Conference

ARRANGEMENTS for the various features of the suffrage states conference to be held in Salt Lake, May 11 and 12 are almost complete. This is the second sectional conference which the Congressional Union has held, and will include Washington, Oregon, California, Arizona, Colorado, Wyoming, Nevada, Montana, Kansas, Idaho and Utah.

This conference will mark the climax of the thirty-eight days' tour of the "Suffrage Special" through western territory. Women from all the voting states will unite in sending back with the eastern envoys representatives from those states to carry the resolutions passed by the women voters in the Congresisonal Union to the President and Congress.

The members of the conference will also elect two district chairmen to supervise the work of continued organization in suffrage states. The Pacific Coast States chairman will have as her territory, Washington, Oregon and California—the Inland Suffrage States chairman, Arizona, Colorado, Wyoming, Nevada, Montana, Kansas, Idaho and Utah.

The conference program will begin with the arrival of the "Suffrage Special" on the morning of May 11 at 8:15. The party will be met by a band and a very beautiful automobile escort, of which Mrs. W. Mont Ferry, wife of the mayor of Salt Lake City, is the grand marshal. The escort will proceed with the guests through the main streets of the city to the Utah Hotel, which will be the headquarters of the conference. At 9 o'clock a May breakfast will be served on the roof-garden of the hotel. From this very beautiful spot can be seen the city of Salt Lake with its surrounding snow-capped mountains and the great Salt Lake in the distance. Mrs. Margaret Zane Cherdron, chairman of the Utah branch of the Congressional Union, will welcome the eastern envoys and the women voters from other states, and will introduce as toastmistress Mrs. R. R. Lyman, Secretary of the Woman's Relief Society and wife of Professor of Civil Engineering at the State University.

One of the most picturesque speakers at the breakfast will be Mrs. Emmeline B. Wells. She is now 88 years of age and was an intimate friend of Susan B. Anthony during her pioneer work for suffrage. Other speakers will be Mrs. C. S. Haire, of Helena, chairman of the Montana branch of the Congressional Union; Miss Margaret Roberts, of Idaho, member of the National Advisory Council; Mrs. Nelson Whittemore, of Michigan; Mrs. Agnes Morey, of Massachusetts, and Mrs. W. D. Ascough, of Connecticut.

At 12 noon an organ recital will be given in the Tabernacle by Prof. J. J. McClellan in honor of the visiting women.

The first business session of the conference will be held at 2 o'clock the same afternoon in the ball room of the Hotel Utah. Among the speakers will be Mrs. Frederick Walker, Chairman of the Congressional Union in Idaho, Mrs. Joseph Carey, wife of former Governor and Ex-Senator Carey, of Wyoming, member of the National Advisory Council, and Mrs. Harriett Van Horne Traphagen, of Golden, Col. Miss Doris Stevens will explain the plan of organization by geographical districts and will give the status of the Union's organized strength throughout the country. The two district chairmen will then be elected by the members of the conference.

Following his session, tea will be served in the mezzanine of the hotel at 4:30, at which time the visitors and delegates will have an opportunity to become acquainted.

At 8 o'clock the same night a mass meeting will be held in the Salt Lake Theater, which is the third oldest playhouse in the United States and the one in which Maud Adams made her debut. This will be the final appeal made by the eastern envoys in "free" territory, and a large attendance is anticipated. Mrs. W. N. Williams will preside over the meeting and the speakers will include Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch, Miss Lucy Burns, Miss Helen Todd and Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles.

The final business session of the conference will be held Friday, May 12, at 10:00 a. m. in the ball room of the hotel. As the previous session was concerned with the more technical plan of completing our organization in the suffrage states, this session will consider the strength and relation of the suffrage states to the immediate passage of the Susan B. Anthony amendment. Miss Lucy Burns will give the members of the conference the history of the amendment during the present administration. Mrs. Frances C. Axtell, state chairman of the Congressional Union in Washington, will speak on the political power in the hands of women. Mrs. John Rogers, Jr., will give the purpose of the Woman's Party to be launched in Chicago in June. Resolutions will be adopted and woman voters' envoys from the Congressional Union in suffrage states will be elected to carry the resolutions to the President and Congress. This will enable the voting women to make one more appeal to the administration for action before meeting in convention in Chicago.

The farewell demonstration, from which the western women will depart with the eastern envoys aboard the "Special," will be held in Pioneer Park at 3:30 p. m. This is also an historic spot, because it was on this site that the first block-house was built by the pioneers of Utah to protect themselves from attacks by the Indians. These pioneer women, who braved the earliest frontier life, are now giving back to the east a measure of their political freedom. Mrs. Annie Wells Cannon will be chairman of the demonstration, in which the governor of Utah, Hon. William Spry, will take part. The resolutions will be formally presented to and accepted by the western envoys. An escort, accompanied by a band, will proceed after the ceremonies to the Rio Grande Station from where, at 4:45 p. m., the "Suffrage Special" will leave, with the women of the east and west united.

The first drawing room meeting preliminary to the conference to be held in Salt Lake, will be Thursday afternoon, April 27, at the home of Mrs. W. W. Riter, 349 East 1st South Street. Mrs. Annie Wells Cannon, Mrs. Margaret Zane Cherdron and Miss Doris Stevens will be the speakers. The second drawing room meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. E. S. Wright, Wednesday afternoon, May 3, at 3 o'clock.

The committees who are organizing the conference are: General committee, chairman, Mrs. Margaret Zane Cherdon, Miss Kate Williams, Mrs. Harry W. Shearman, Mrs. A. H. S. Bird, Mrs. William Spry, Mrs. Wm. McDonald, Mrs. Ernest Bamberger, Mrs. Chas. Wells, Mrs. Le Roy Eccles, of Ogden, Mrs. Lily Wolstenholme, Mrs. Chas. Livingston, Jr., Mrs. Annie Wells Cannon. Reception committee, chairman, Mrs. W. Mont Ferry. Hospitality committee, chairman, Mrs. W. W. Riter. Breakfast committee, chairman, Mrs. Wm. M. McCrea. Finance committee, chairman, Mrs. P. S. Witcher. Mass meeting committee, chairman, Miss Kate Williams, assisted by Mrs. J. L. Franken and Mrs. C. R. Pearsall on decorations and Miss Lucy Van Cott on ushers. Farewell demonstration, chairman, Mrs. Annie Wells Cannon. Special entertainment committee, chairman, Mrs. Ernest Bamberger. SUFFRAGIST committee, chairman, Miss Margaret Metcalf. Literature committee, chairman, Mrs. Lucy Clark.

The California Press

(*Continued from page 5.*)

The Final Finish

(*Editorial in The New American Woman, Los Angeles, May, 1916.*)

THE time has come when we must line up for a final finish of the woman suffrage question. The subject has been discussed long enough. It began when Abigail Adams wrote to her husband while in the constitutional convention in the year 1787, "Be sure you don't forget the ladies or we will brew a storm over your heads in every teapot in the land."

The time was not yet ripe for those pioneer wives and daughters to actively participate in matters of government, but that they took an active and intelligent interest in the separation from the mother country and establishing an independent republic, is a matter of history.

It could not have been the intention of the framers of the Constitution to place a barrier against women; to have done so would have been to repudiate at the outset the fundamental basis on which our Government rests: "Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed." "Taxation without representation is tyranny."

The New American Woman hopes to see this great question of *equal rights* settled right once and for all. We repeat we have argued long enough—too long entirely. We had heretofore believed that the states, respectively, would recognize their duty to the tax-paying, law-abiding women and would by constitutional amendment enfranchise them.

But "Hope deferred maketh the heart sick." We now realize, too, that men voters of the eleven free states, including California, cannot quite understand their political duty toward woman citizens and that much time and energy will be wasted in further attempt to educate them in that regard. It is because of this fact and because of other reasons not necessary to set out here that *The New American Woman has abandoned the state-by-state suffrage plan and will henceforth join forces with those who are so ably and brilliantly advocating the Susan B. Anthony amendment. . . .*

Fighting for Suffrage

(*Editorial in the Los Angeles Express, April 22.*)

THE flying squadron of the Women's Congressional Union of Washington is harbored in Los Angeles to-day. The organization is devoted to the national emancipation of women. Exhibiting remarkable zeal and fidelity to the cause, the members of the Union have labored with Congress in behalf of a constitutional amendment familiarly called, in honor of the great suffrage leader, the Susan B. Anthony amendment. Strong as was the fight that was made and great as were the influences that were brought to bear on members of the Judiciary Committee of the House, action was indefinitely postponed. Feeling that it was hopeless longer to direct their demand for justice at Congress, the Union resolved to address itself to the women voters of the states where political equality has been established. It is in furtherance of that purpose that the delegation is in Los Angeles to-day.

These ardent and capable advocates of a cause so just that it should need no advocacy, propose that women who have the ballot use it for the enfranchisement of their sisters throughout the Union. To that end the Union urges them to form an independent political organization to be known as

(*Continued on page 11.*)

Washington Activities

WHILE the political and organization activities of the Congressional Union seem now to be centered in the western states with the "Suffrage Special" and in Chicago in preparations for the convention in June, the social affairs at the national headquarters continue to interest Washington members.

A most successful card party was held last Wednesday evening by the District of Columbia branch of the Union.

The lovely old parlors of the "Little White House" were gay with lilac, dogwood and yellow jonquils, the purple, white and yellow which always marks Congressional Union gatherings.

The guests, who were all Union enthusiasts, played at fifty tables. After the cards, a buffet supper was served.

Among those present were, Congressman and Mrs. John A. Peters, of Maine, Mrs. M. J. Ford, Paymaster O. D. Conger, U. S. N., Mr. and Mrs. Frank J. Hogan and others.

The members of the committee on arrangements included, Miss Estelle Hellman, Mrs. Nina E. Allender, Mrs. Creney, Mrs. John Kerfoot Haywood, and Mrs. M. B. Knapp.

DURING the week of the convention in Washington of the Daughters of the American Revolution, a most delightful tea was given at the Cameron House in honor of Mrs. Edward Orton, of Ohio. Mrs. Orton was in Washington attending the convention in her official capacity as Director General in charge of the report of the Daughters of the American Revolution to the Smithsonian Institute.

The hostesses for the occasion were, Miss Alice Paul, national chairman of the Congressional Union, Mrs. Nina E. Allender, Chairman of the District branch, Mrs. Helena Hill Weed, and Mrs. William Kent.

The Press of the Country

(*Continued from page 7.*)

Eastern Suffragists Reach Colorado Springs

SEASONED by strenuous campaigns in five eastern states, where suffrage was an issue at recent elections, twenty-three women, wearing the colors of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage, will arrive in Colorado Springs this afternoon at 2:45 o'clock to deliver to the people of this region the message from eastern to western women, namely, that if national suffrage is to be won, it must and can be won only with the votes of western women; there is no other way. These women, all prominent nationally, are giving their money, time and energy to the cause of suffrage, and are now playing their last card in the fight to secure the passage of the Susan B. Anthony amendment during the present session of Congress.—*Colorado Springs Gazette, April* 16.

Congressional Union Fair

THE Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage is concentrating exclusively upon securing the passage of the federal amendment, believing that even though the amendment, if passed, must be ratified by three-quarters of the states before it becomes a law, nation-wide suffrage will be won sooner in this way. It is the way prescribed by the makers of the Constitution and accepted by each state before it came into the Union.—*Portland, Maine, Express, April* 22.

Women Politicians Invade State

THE fact that in the national elections which will be held this fall one-fifth of the presidential vote will come from suffrage states emphasizes the importance of the formation of the Woman's Party before the adjournment of Congress or the holding of the national convention at Chicago. The possible alienation of any considerable portion of the vote from twelve states, suffragists believe, is calculated to challenge the attention of any party hoping for indorsement at the November elections, and to bring about, if anything can, the passage of the suffrage measure.

Announcement of the plan to form a Woman's Party has been received with enthusiasm in the west. Three governors, Stewart of Montana and Kendrick of Wyoming, Democrats, and Capper of Kansas, Republican, and a host of state officials have pledged support and cooperation.—*Wichita, Kans., Eagle, April* 11.

Americanism as Seen by Suffrage

"AMERICANISM" is what one thinks it. The Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage, whose delegates are now in San Francisco, thinks that it consists in standing up for one's rights. Among those rights they count the right to vote. They know that it is undemocratic and un-American to deny that right to women. They intend to secure the national suffrage by vigorous action, without regard to the sanctity of parties or the prerogatives of politicians, quite in the spirit of the revolutionary patriots, though without destruction of property or effusion of blood.—*San Francisco Bulletin, April* 26.

Aid Nation-Wide Suffrage

(*Editorial in Sacramento Union, April* 28, 1916.)

THE coming of the suffrage special ought to serve to awaken the interest of the women—yes, and the men, too—of California in the demand of the women of those states in which they have no vote, for the extension of the franchise to them.

As a matter of fact, there is no reason why states should be permitted to discriminate against a class of citizens because of sex, while the constitution prevents discrimination because of color or "previous condition of servitude."

The contention that suffrage is a state matter is not sound. It is a national question, as it bears directly on the election of Senators and members of Congress, yes, and on the election of the President himself.

The women of the nation are just as much entitled to consideration as the black man.

The states have it in their power to provide conditions of suffrage so that the standard of citizenship shall be maintained, and they do so. But surely the fact that a citizen is a woman ought not to be permitted to bar her from the polls.

As large or a larger proportion of women can pass any of the tests prescribed for voters in various states, and the opponents of suffrage will freely admit it.

Every Californian should rally to the support of the women in their effort to make suffrage nation-wide. It will be to the advantage of the country as a whole when the wives and mothers of the nation join the husbands and fathers at the polls.

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Roosevelt Endorses Federal Suffrage Amendment

THE question of enfranchisement of women has become national and demands Federal action."

The above statement was made by Colonel Theodore Roosevelt to Mrs. Mary Beard, of New York, Mrs. Philip Gerberding, of San Francisco, both members of the Congressional Union Advisory Council, Mrs. Evan Evans and Miss Alice Carpenter, both of New York.

The Colonel emphatically endorsed the amendment. His statement given out at the interview reads:

"I believe the time has come for a greater and truer nationalism in this country. I believe in the nationalization of the issues which affect not only men but women also. The great problems of our country are national. In the matter of railroads, for example, forty-six different sets of laws for their regulation merely check and handicap their development and management. A universal Federal law is essential for railroads. In the same way, the question of enfranchisement of women has become national and demands Federal action.

"I therefore heartily endorse any Federal amendment which shall substantially provide:

"1st. That the right of the citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States on account of sex;

"2d. Congress shall have power and it shall be the duty of Congress by appropriate legislation to enforce the provisions of this article.

"Theodore Roosevelt."

Senators Speak on Federal Suffrage Amendment

SUFFRAGISTS filled the Senate galleries last Tuesday when Senator Shafroth, of Colorado, in an eloquent appeal urged the adoption of the Susan B. Anthony amendment.

Speaking of the opposition to a Federal amendment, the Senator said:

"It is true the United States Government is one of enumerated, delegated powers, and those powers not delegated are reserved to the States. When applied to a law of which power to enact has not been delegated, the argument is invincible, but the adoption of a constitutional amendment is the very delegation of the power to the Federal Government. There is, therefore, as against the adoption of an amendment to the Federal Constitution, no such thing as a 'subject inherently within the province of a State.'

"The Constitution prescribes that:

"The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution . . . which shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States.

"All concede that the adoption of such an amendment in the manner prescribed is legally right. Then, wherein is it morally wrong? The States adopted the Constitution knowing full well of this provision. The safeguard to the interest of a State is in the fact that such a large majority is required in the vote of the members of each House of Congress to adopt an amendment and in the legislatures of the States to ratify the same. The fact that three-fourths of the States want an amendment is the best evidence that it is morally right."

Senator Owen, of Oklahoma, also spoke on the question, putting an entirely new light on the present suffrage situation in America as being comparable to the old tryanny of the nobles over the people.

He quoted the Secret Treaty of Verona, signed in 1822, in which the nobles of Austria, France, Prussia and Russia pledge themselves to do everything possible to suppress popular government and keep all power in the hands of the princes of Europe.

This Holy Alliance, as it was called, established a coalition between the powerful countries of Europe to re-establish the sovereignty of Spain in the republics of South and Central America. It was this coalition which brought from the United States of America the so-called Monroe doctrine, which guarantees to those republics freedom from any attempt by a power of Europe to take away their popular form of government.

Senator Owen said:

"The threat under the secret treaty of Verona to suppress popular government in the American Republics is the basis of the Monroe doctrine. This secret treaty sets forth clearly the conflict between monarchical government and popular government and the government of the few as against the government of the many. It is a part, in reality, of developing popular sovereignity when we demand for women equal rights to life, to liberty, to the possession of property, to an equal voice in the making of the laws and the administration of the laws."

The Senator declared himself in favor of the immediate passage of the bill enfranchising women.

May Day Remembrances to the President and the Judiciary

"I HAVE a May-day basket for the President," announced Miss Joy Young to the doorkeeper at the entrance to the Executive Office last Monday.

"I guess you'd better give it to Mr. Tumulty, miss," was the reply, and Miss Young was lead down a corridor and bowed into the presence of the busiest man of to-day.

"Good morning, I have a May-day basket for the President," she said to him.

"I'll see that he gets it immediately," answered Mr. Tumulty wtih a large smile, at the same time reaching for the basket.

"It's from the Congressional Union," said Miss Young, but there was obviously no need of the statement, for the basket announced itself.

Miss Joy Young with the President's May-Day Greeting

It was filled with yellow cowslips, white sweet peas, and violets which had been gathered on the lawn of the "Little White House," the national headquarters of the Union.

Tucked in among the blossoms was a letter addressed to the chief executive, which contained the following message.

"The envoys from the east, who have been making a tour of the enfranchised states, will return to Washington, May 16, to bring their message to Congress. We urge upon you, as the leader of your party, to press for the immediate passage of the Susan B. Anthony amendment now before Congress, to the end that it may be before the state legislatures for ratification before the 1916 campaign."

In addition to this missive a small memorandum was inclosed. It read:

"There are over 4,000,000 women in the United States who will have the right to vote for President in the fall elections."

Boutonnieres of violets and daisies, displaying the purple, white and gold colors of the Union, were presented to the members of the House Judiciary Committee.

When Mrs. Mary Kealty Clagget and Miss Katherine Rolston Fisher stepped from the elevator in the House Office Building with the box containing the twenty-one little bunches of flowers tied with loops of ribbon in the colors of the Union, Congressmen in the halls turned and watched interestedly, knowing that the Congressional Union was "pulling off some new stunt."

"What is this?" asked Mr. Webb, chairman of the committee.

"The May-day compliments of the Congressional Union," answered Miss Fisher.

"Oh, yes, that's very nice, thank you," said the chairman, with a pleasant smile.

"Thank you," said Mr. Carlin, Mr. Dyer, Mr. Dale and all the other members of the committee who were fortunate enough to be "at home" when Miss Fisher and Mrs. Claggett reached their offices.

When the offices were empty was when the little loops on the boutonnieres came into use. They were slipped over the doorknobs and left, a reminder that there is a large organization of women whose work for the adoption of the Susan B. Anthony amendment to the Federal Constitution never ceases.

The California Press

(*Continued from page 8*)

Woman's Party on a platform pledging them to vote for the presidential candidate of whatever party promises the adoption of the Susan B. Anthony amendment. Thus briefly, we hope fairly, is stated the plan of the Union's campaign.

The delegation will find here the fullest sympathy for the principle of political equality it supports, even though it encounter differences of opinion as to the wisdom of the course of action it would have women of suffrage states pursue. The *Evening Express*, as an agency that fought vigorously for political equality through the nation, indulges the hope that the differences may be adjusted and unanimity of action result.

Should Take its Medicine

LOS ANGELES women are so used to being able to vote that thousands of them don't bother to go to the polls. Nevertheless they are, of course, in absolute sympathy with the purpose of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage. A score or more of the members of that union now are touring the country with the object in view of consolidating into a woman's party which shall hold a convention in Chicago in June just like the other great parties. The party will be unique in that it will have but one plank—the national enfranchisement of women through the passage of what is known as the Susan B. Anthony federal suffrage amendment. So far Congress has refused to pass it. As it will have to pass it sooner or later, Congress might as well smile and do it now.—*Los Angeles Times, April* 22.

Women Come to Appeal to Women

(*Editorial in the Los Angeles Tribune, April* 22.)

REPRESENTING the Women's Congressional Union, a thoroughly representative delegation of women will reach Los Angeles this morning in the course of their thirty-eight day tour of the entire country. The Congressional Union for Woman's Suffrage has fought with all its power in behalf of the Susan B. Anthony amendment that would politically enfranchise all the women of the United States. The House Committee on Judiciary, having indefinitely postponed action on woman suffrage, the Congressional Union resolved on an appeal to the women of all the suffrage states to form a Woman's Party as an independent political organization on the basis of a platform pledging them to vote for the presidential candidate whose party will agree to pass the Susan B. Anthony amendment.

Our visitors argue that there are nearly four million women entitled to vote in equal suffrage states that control ninety-one electoral votes. In a statement issued before leaving Washington one of the delegates said:

"We are going out west to get down on our knees to the women who vote to ask them to help us. If they choose to they can force either or both of the great parties to give us national suffrage. We can't believe they will refuse to do it." . . .

As the only morning newspaper in Los Angeles that fought aggressively for political equality, the *Morning Tribune* indulges the hope that out of discussion and conference will come wisdom of action and unanimity of purpose. There can be no question of the absolute justice of the cause of woman suffrage. It is one we are anxious to serve.

Noted Suffragists on Tour

DESPITE the fact that the women of Los Angeles already enjoy the right to vote they are manifesting keen interest in the visit of their less-favored sisters, who will arrive here this morning after a trip across the United States. The trip was made for the purpose of urging the women of the land to join the Woman's Party. The Woman's Party is unique in that its platform contains one plank—suffrage first for all women.

All day yesterday members of the local committee at Hotel Alexandria were busy taking names of Los Angeles women who are anxious to attend the Susan B. Anthony amendment dinner, which will be given at the hotel to-night at 7 o'clock. This dinner will serve the double purpose of doing honor to the women of national fame who are interested in the suffrage movement and to give them an opportunity to express in an informal way the objects and experiences of the tour across the continent.—*Los Angeles Tribune, April* 22.

Suffragists in Los Angeles

MANY women interested in the Congressional Union branch of the national suffrage fight took occasion to gather at the hotel during the morning to meet the eastern women and learn of their plans. The lobby rang with suffrage chatter and enthusiasm.—*Los Angeles Record, April* 22.

Heard in Hotel Lobbies

FOR the past two days there have been women, women everywhere at the Alexandria. The reason? The arrival of the members of the Congressional Union for Woman's Suffrage, who are making the hotel their headquarters. Enough distinguished suffragists are there to make it warm for the non-woman suffragists in every state in the Union.—*Los Angeles Examiner, April* 24.

Put Women in Constitution

THE burden of the message which these pioneers of the Women Voters' Party brought to this city was that state referendums can never succeed in gaining universal suffrage. It was pointed out if sufficient pressure were brought to bear upon members of the present Congress they could not refuse to pass the Susan B. Anthony amendment to the Constitution of the United States for fear of what would happen to them next November.—*Sacramento Bee, April* 28.

Suffragettes in Action

THE majority of the women present at yesterday's luncheon joined the Congressional Union, which is to hold a convention in Salt Lake City May 12, where 12 delegates will be appointed from the 12 suffrage states to present a petition to Congress in the hope that the Anthony amendment may be adopted. If this move fails the Woman's Party will be established and every female vote in the suffrage states enrolled will support the party which offers a national suffrage amendment.—*Sacramento Union, April* 29.

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